

their small size enabling them to be accommodated in the jaw together. The skull of *Dinotherium* is lower than that of *JSlepfia* or *Mastodon*. The bones of the skeleton generally are like those of *JSlephiOS*.

Though a suggestion of marsupial bones attached to the pelvis has been discredited, there is no doubt that *Dinotherium* occupies the most primitive position among the Proboscidea; but at the same time it cannot be regarded as the ancestor of Elephants, as it is so much specialised in various ways. The incisors forbid this way of looking at the creature. It is an ancient genus found in beds of Miocene age in Europe and Asia. It is not known from America. The creature was larger than an Elephant. Eighteen feet in length has been assigned to it. The enormous weight of the lower jaw and tusks seems to argue that it was at least partially aquatic in habit, and that it may have used these tusks for grubbing up aquatic roots or for mooring itself to the bank. At first there were naturalists who considered it as an ally of the Manatee, and the skull is not unsuggestive of that of the Sirenia.

Pyrotygium has been referred to the Proboscidea; but our knowledge of that form is limited to a few teeth from Patagonian rocks of an uncertain age.¹ They are simple bilophodont molars very like those of *Dinotherium*. A tusk has been found in the neighbourhood of these teeth which may possibly belong to the same animal; but it is uncertain.

SUB-ORDER 7. HYRACOEDEA.

This group of small mammals contains only one well-marked genus which is usually named *Hyrax*, although *Procavia* seems to be the accurate term. Popularly these creatures are known as Conies. They have a singular resemblance to Rodents, the short ears and much reduced tail, besides the squatting attitude adopted contributing to this merely skin-deep likeness. They agree with other Ungulates in the structure of

the molar teeth, which are
mucti like those of *Rhinoceros* ; in
the absence of a clavicle ; in
tfce absence of an acromion; in the
reduction of the digits of the
limbs to four digits **in** the manus and
three in the pes. On the
¹ I*ydefcker, <dn* Mug. Za Plata, Pal. Arg, iii.
1894.